









**TENDERS FOR COAL**  
(Western Provinces)

**SEALED Tenders** addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Coal for Western Provinces," will be received until 3.00 P.M. (B.D.S.T.), Wednesday, May 31, 1944, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings and Experimental Farms and Stations, throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender, with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the District Resident Architect, (Winnipeg, Man.); the District Resident Architect, (Saskatoon, Sask.); the District Resident Architect, (Calgary, Alta.); and the District Resident Architect, (Victoria, B.C.).

Tenders should be made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the departmental specifications and conditions attached thereto. Coal dealers' names numbers must be given when tendering.

The Department reserves the right to demand from any successful tenderer, before awarding the order a security deposit in the form of a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

J. M. Somerville  
Secretary,  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, May 4, 1944.

Hence on Canada's farms have very large order ahead of them. It will take two full years to fill it. The order calls for 7,500 long tons of dried egg powder to be exported to Great Britain in 1944 and 1945.

### (Continued from previous page) A WEEKLY EDITOR

most 32 percent of the total of 722,715 farms were that big. In 1901 there were almost 140,000 farms under 10 acres but twenty years later their number had declined to 110,000.

There is one thing notable about farming in Canada and that is the increase—a definite one—in those who are turning to other lines to argument the once usual revenue from growing of grains. Twenty years ago the Canadian farmer depended more on the sales of grains, seed and hay for his cash income than he does now. Records of cash income for 1920, however, show this: for every \$100 cash he acquired from sale of farm products, \$52 emanated from sale of grains, seed and hay; \$21 from livestock and only \$12 from sale of dairy products. As contrast we jump to figures for 1942 which tell us that for every hundred dollars only \$21.60 came from sale of grains, seeds and hay, while \$38 was derived from livestock and dairy products brought him \$21. Quite a change which reflects a new deal for agriculture—counting from his own efforts.

We ran into some figures on ownership of farms which gave food for thought. Some of them will have to be qualified in the light of increased well-being of farmers particularly since 1940 in the better prices all round for the fruits of his efforts, but the statistics come as a result of the census of 1941. The basic principle of Dominion land policy has always been of course that the ownership of and should be vested in the person who operates it. But nature and the human element

have always had a hand in upsetting calculations.

During the depression many small owners got into the tenancy class because of their being overburdened with debt. In 1941 some thirteen per cent of Canadian farmers were tenants contrasted to nine percent in 1901. In Manitoba, for instance on farms taken in 1941, only two-thirds of the farms were operated by owners, while most of Saskatchewan was only a little over half of the farms were occupied and operated by the actual owners. Here again we repeat there is a qualification, taking into consideration betterment of conditions since then, all round. Quebec, however, stands out as the exception to the general trend, and here again let us remember Quebec is one of the provinces which has not shown increase in larger acreage on average farms. That province in 1901, allowed 90 percent of the farms were owner operated and that number grew to 95 per cent in 1941.

In 1941 there were 550,000 full owners of farms in Canada but 48 per cent of them had mortgages or agreements encumbering. In Saskatchewan that percentage was greater (with liquidation being quite heavy the last couple of years.) Alberta and Manitoba ranked next highest to Saskatchewan in that respect. Ontario stood about half way. Nova Scotia reported the least farm indebtedness.

It sounds grim to hear that not counting short term and intermediate loans, in 1941 the Canadian farmers reported debts to the tune of \$680,000,000, an average of \$2,275 a farm. But contrast that with latest official estimates that the agricultural income in Canada for 1943 hit an all-time high of \$1,204,000,000, almost twice as much as in 1939 and now

### PRISONERS OF WAR FOR FARM WORK AVAILABLE SATURDAY

The first batch of prisoners-of-war for farm work in this district will arrive at Strathmore next Saturday, May 20th, from Ontario. Those who have applied for any of these men and have received notification from the authorities must be on hand at 10 a.m. Another batch will arrive in Strathmore on the following Saturday, May 27th, and will be available for farmers who were unable to get them by May 20th.

Altogether 200 merchant seamen, class of prisoners are coming to the Western Irrigation District and it is the only lot available, so encourage your neighbors to apply for one, as those not taken at this time will be placed in some other district.

R. S. Doughty, labor officer, P.O. W. section states he regrets that all farmers who have already applied for a prisoner of war will not be able to get one from the first party, but they will be able to do so from the next party of fifty to arrive on the 27th instant. Advice will be sent them in due course.

light is thrown on the overall issue. Maybe this argument will furnish a little drop for stove lamp argument at the town grocery store gatherings.

### FROM THE FILES OF THE CALL TWENTY YEARS AGO

The formation of the Bow Valley Baseball League was formed at a meeting held in Cluny by delegates from Hamsano, Cluny and Gleichen. Those present were Messrs Wilson and Scott of Hamsano; Messrs Somerville, Bannantyne and Lever, Cluny; and Messrs Staback, Bostie, Arthur and Dr. Wright of Gleichen. Following is a list of officers elected: President B. Bannantyne; Vice-Pres. H. M. Staback; 2nd Vice-Pres. H. Johnson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Somerville, Cluny.

Two young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morton were down from Calgary and spent several days



By  
DR. E. W. NEATBY  
Laird Stewart Farm Service

### Plowman's Wisdom

Now that the muck raised by E. H. Faulkner's book, "Plowman's Wisdom," has cleared away, we are left wondering what remains. Presumably most of our readers have heard of the book which, in the words of its author, "sets out in the least satisfactory manner the preparation of land for the production of crops." Tons of paper have been used for the publication of more or less controversial discussion of the subject and we don't propose to use more.

The Canadian farmer is shrewd, and is not likely to change his tillage methods until convinced of the wisdom of doing so. It is estimated that 100-million acres of land will be plowed in the United States this year and, as usual, the mouldboard plow is at work on the Canadian prairie. From there are highly productive fields in Southern Alberta that have not been plowed for a quarter of a century. But in other parts of the prairie, the mouldboard plow is considered indispensable. The plowman follows with a cover, often combined with strip farming, very effective in the control of soil drifting, especially in some districts, if tillage operations are carried out efficiently and at the proper time. It does not follow that the practice should be adopted universally.

The prairie plowman's wisdom is a quarter of a century. But in other parts of the prairie, the mouldboard plow is considered indispensable. The plowman follows with a cover, often combined with strip farming, very effective in the control of soil drifting, especially in some districts, if tillage operations are carried out efficiently and at the proper time. It does not follow that the practice should be adopted universally.

visiting Miss V. Brown. Their many young Gleichen friends were glad to see these former companions again and all had a good time together. Geo. Brown, wife and child arrived from Calgary to visit his brother, W. W. Brown for a few days.

Cluny and Chancellors are after beer licenses—what is the matter with Gleichen and other dry spots?

### MAINTAIN PRODUCTION

The food needs of Canada and her Allies require maximum agricultural production.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943) Ltd.



### THE STORY OF INFLATION

### ...IN ONE EASY LESSON

In wartime, more people are working

and there is more money to spend

but half of what is made is for war

so consumers can't get all they want

and people will bid more for what is available

so prices go up...

and workers need higher wages

costs of production go up

and producers and dealers need higher prices

and the vicious spiral of inflation gets started

but wages and salaries don't catch up with living costs

the spiral grows — and the sky is the limit

money buys less and less

hardship and confusion sweep over factory, farm and home

### To Protect Us All from the Rising Cost of Living and the Disaster of Inflation

the ceiling is set on prices

wages and salaries are controlled to prevent higher production costs from pushing up the ceiling

and excess profits are taxed away

and individual incomes are taxed more heavily

Victory Loans are launched

to pay the costs of war

supplies are divided fairly among producers and merchants

rationing is introduced to ensure a fair share to everyone

at prices within the reach of everybody

and nobody is permitted to take advantage of the war to get more than his share

while the boys are out there fighting

(This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

### Assist the War Effort... Serve by Saving and Buying War Savings Certificates (Consult our Agent on your Grain Marketing Problem)



PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

### MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT!

It has taken us four years to build up our war production to the point where we can trade the enemy blow for blow. During that precious time, many of Canada's sons gave their lives.

For four long years we worked and bided our time, knowing that when we had gathered our strength their debt would be paid and repaid.

Their sacrifice must not be in vain. Your purchases of War Savings Certificates and Stamps will do it. Make your dollars fight and "Speed the Victory!"

Buy War Savings Stamps and Certificates.

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